

THE BULLETIN.

BY E. H. BRITTON.
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The Exploits of the Sumter.

HOW SHE CAPTURED AND BURNED THE YANKEE MERCHANTMEN.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated January 20, says:
You will have already heard by telegraph of the arrival of the Sumter in this bay. On Friday night a message was received here, saying that she had left Cadix, but that her course was not known. As the wind was favorable for the passage of vessels through the Straits to the westward, it was thought not unlikely that she would steam for Gibraltar, with the object of intercepting the many Union merchantmen homeward bound.

On Saturday morning signal was made from the lookout on the summit of the rock, that the Sumter was six miles to the eastward, capturing two large Union ships. The news, as may be imagined, caused the greatest excitement, and everybody rushed out to catch a glimpse of the privateer and her prey.

The seizure was accomplished simply enough; no defence could be made. A boat's crew was sent on board, the Federal flag hauled down, and the thing was done. The cruiser was evidently sent to her work. No time was lost in searching the prizes, the few valuable effects were removed, the match was lighted, and in another moment the blazing ship was fast drifting away with the current. When evening closed the flames were still visible, darting upward in fitful flashes on the eastern horizon. The first ship taken was laden with sulphur, consigned, as the master endeavored to make out, to Baring Brothers; but, as Captain Semmes afterwards remarked, sulphur being the principal ingredient of gunpowder, and its exportation from England being just at this time prohibited, it was considered as well to destroy it, especially as the master had no papers to show.

The other vessel taken, a large bark, proved to be laden with an English cargo, so she was released, and came in here yesterday.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUMTER.

In the evening of Saturday, the Sumter anchored in this bay. On Saturday I went on board, most anxious to see the celebrated craft that has led the Federal navy to dance over so many miles of ocean. When going alongside I could scarcely believe so poor a vessel could have escaped so many dangers. She is a screw steamer, with three masts, a funnel strangely out of proportion to her size, and a tall, black hull, so high out of water that she gives you the idea of being insufficiently ballasted. Four 32 pounders peeped from her sides, and a large 6 inch pivot gun was on her main deck forward. Before she was fitted for her present work, she was a passenger ship, running between New Orleans and Havana. Her unsightly appearance arises from the alterations that have been made in her decks.

In order to afford more accommodation, and to give more cover for the engines and guns, a light, temporary flush deck has been built over what was originally the ten feet out of water, and at the same time she has been fitted with half-inch iron bars—a very poor protection against an eight inch shot. Her officers and crew number ninety in all. The latter are a hardy, devil-may-care set of fellows, ready for any work—men who would stick at nothing. They are of all nations—even the Irish brogue was among them. The Commander, Capt. Semmes, is a reserved, determined looking man, whose left hand knows not what his right does. He received me most courteously, and took me over his ship.

THE REPORTED FIGHT BETWEEN THE SUMTER AND THE IRONCLAD.

The *Albany* of the 23d ultimo, a paper published in Algiers, has the following: On Monday last, between ten and eleven in the evening, an event occurred opposite Point Pescade, which will, doubtless, soon be explained. Meanwhile we have received the following details:
About ten o'clock, a heavy cannonade was heard at sea, distinctly, by the inhabitants of the village of St. Eugene. It was also heard at Algiers. A fisherman, who had been out late, was for a short time in danger from the projectiles of two vessels engaged in combat. It is supposed that a naval combat was taking place between the two American ships, the Sumter and the Ironclad.

The *Moniteur de l'Algerie* says: On Monday, between ten and eleven, in this vicinity, a well sustained cannonade at sea excited the population of Algiers. Two police agents were immediately sent to Pescade Point: in which direction the guns were heard. The coast guard officer on duty gave the following report: "Two vessels, about six miles out at sea, were engaged in combat. When the fight was over one of the vessels hoisted a flag on her mainmast, and went out of sight. The combat lasted about one hour."

To-day (Wednesday) a steamer, with a red funnel, with a black stripe at the top, was signalled off Cape Matifou. She has three masts, heavy canvases, and stern deck in water. On reaching Cape Matifou she suddenly tacked, as if giving chase to some vessel, and was lost sight of. She was again seen in the evening off Point Pescade. This vessel has all the appearance of a pirate. She appears to mount about twenty guns, and she looks like a trader turned into a vessel of war. She hoisted no flag while cruising in the Bay of Algiers. It is generally believed here that she is the Sumter, which left Cadix on the 17th, and which gave chase to the vessel she attacked on Monday evening.

The *Boston Advertiser* publishes a letter from Cadix, dated January 18, which gives

an account of the arrival of the privateer Sumter at Cadix, and adds these explanatory statements:

"The Captain of the Sumter claimed from the Spanish Admiral leave to repair certain damages of his vessel in the Royal Dock Yard of the Carrach, upon which the Madrid Government was consulted by telegraph, and the immediate answer was to the Chief of the Naval Department here to guide himself strictly by the tenor of the royal decree dated 17th June last. In consequence of which a commission was sent to examine and survey the steamer, and their report was that she looked badly near the stern, and that they considered her unfit to go to sea without a certainty of going down.

To compel the Sumter, under such circumstances, to leave port, would have been a determined act of inhumanity, and in opposition to the sacred decree of the 17th of June, which declares that vessels of the Southern Confederation in distress are to receive the indispensable assistance to be rendered seaworthy; and it is owing to this that the chief commander of the naval department ordered, with the consent of the superior Government, that the leak, etc., of the Sumter be promptly repaired, and that, done, she is forthwith to leave the port of Cadix. The Captain of the Sumter has been refused other repairs."

CHARLOTTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

The Next Blow.

The Charleston *Mercury* of yesterday, commenting on the news from Tennessee, says:

Meanwhile, we have assurance that, in another quarter, there will soon be warm work. This time, begun by ourselves. For the present, we may not allude to more specific terms to the blow which is to be struck. We shall hear all about it in good time, and the Yankees, too, we hope, to their cost.

Jere Clemens, late a Senator of the old United States from Alabama, and a man of eminent talents and superior literary attainments, is a high private in the ranks of the Confederate Army. Jere shows an example which we would like to see more generally exhibited.

A company of stalwart mountaineers, from Habersham County, Georgia, under Capt. Littleton Stephens, armed with pikes, have been sent to the coast. The pikes are in the shape of a cross, with six edges, upon the end of a wooden staff.

TRUE TO THEIR INSTINCTS.—We understand that some of our patriotic merchants, so soon as the report reached here that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was in danger of interruption by the Federals, advanced the price on sugar. Customers should cherish such dealers in grateful remembrance.—*Athens (Tenn.) Post.*

MOVEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Nashville *Daylight*, of Saturday last, says: We learn from an entirely trustworthy source, that Commodore Hollins, with the *Manassas*, and a fleet of twelve iron clad gun-boats, are on their way to Cairo, having already passed Memphis, and no one can doubt that the Commodore will soon give a good account of himself and his gallant fleet. We expect soon to hear in that quarter of deeds of daring heroism that shall shed a fresh lustre on Southern valor. Besides the fleet, a force of fourteen thousand men is likewise on its way to Columbus from New Orleans, as a reinforcement of the garrison there.

The oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy was on Tuesday applied to the employees in the Laboratory and Artillery Works. Twenty-five men at the latter and fifteen at the former establishments refused to take the oath, and were immediately discharged. Hearing of the fact, we applied for a list of the recusants, but were informed it was the wish of the authorities that they should not be made public.

From a gentleman at the Artillery Works, we learned that Lieutenant Smith, who has charge of that establishment and also of the Laboratory, deemed it expedient, from various proceedings of the workmen, to have this test oath administered. Many of those who refused to take the oath, were known to be in the habit of converting, regardless of premium, their pay into gold. Some had openly spoken of returning to the North.

Some of the men, learning early yesterday morning what was about to be done, and wishing to avoid the oath, and yet retain their position, absented themselves from the shops during the forenoon, but slunk back in the course of the evening. Understanding their game, the loyal workmen procured from the office a list of all who had either refused to be sworn or had absented themselves, whilst the oath was being administered, and falling upon such as had returned to work, dragged them ignominiously from the premises.

Our informant told us of one of the employees who absented himself on the plea that he was going to rejoin a Virginia regiment to which he formerly belonged, but that he has since been seen on the street "dyked" out in a brown suit of citizens clothes.

We have little doubt that many who refused Tuesday, would be willing enough to take the oath to-day, since they have found out the news from Tennessee is not so bad as then reported.—*Richmond Examiner.*

BURNING OUR TOWNS.—Some of the Yankee journals are endeavoring to deny that Elizabeth City was burned by its own people. They do not resist the evidence of determination and self-sacrificing patriotism which such acts exhibit. They will have an opportunity to test the devotion of the South on a still larger scale as they push forward their internal raid. The land will be turned into a wilderness and the cities into smouldering ruins, before they shall pass into the hands of those infamous robbers and murderers.

The Truth and Humors of Yesterday.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 20.]

A dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday, dated Cleveland, Tenn., Feb. 18th, which states that General Johnson, Pillow, and Floyd, with over 25,000 men, were holding Nashville; and that it was intended there to make a determined stand. The Government stores in Nashville were regarded as safe. This report comes from an agent of the Commissariat, who telegraphed the Government, in order to remove all anxiety in relation to the safety of vast quantities of subsistence stores accumulated at Nashville.

Later in the day a report came that the Adjutant General had received dispatches contradictory of the one above, from Cleveland. Dispatches were also received at the War office which show that our loss by prisoners at Fort Donelson had been unwittingly increased by the addition of a cypher, during transmission over the wires, and instead of 15,000 captured, the Yankees succeeded in taking but 1,500 of our troops.

We understand from good sources that our forces at Fort Donelson fell back, leaving some 1,500 men to cover the retreat, as in the case of Fort Henry. The probability is, that this force has surrendered with the fort to a greatly superior force.

The aspect of affairs in Hampshire county, in the Western part of this State, is anything but pleasant just now. The Federal force under Gen. Lander at Romney is reported to be advancing upon Winchester, there to form a junction with Gen. Banks, who is said to be preparing to cross at Williamsport. Bloomery, 17 miles from Winchester, was occupied by the Federals of Friday last.

Among the rumors floating is a report that Romney had been burned, though this is evidently false, since it would be of no benefit for the world for the enemy to leave a pile of ruins in his rear, when a town would be of so much service to him.

About 7 o'clock last evening, as Mr. Henry Northrop was coming down street from home, and when in the vicinity of Second and Orange streets, he noticed two men, one of whom concealed himself behind a tree. Suspecting something, he picked up a rock, and almost immediately one of the men approached him and demanded his money, when Mr. Northrop threw the rock at him, striking him, as he thinks, on the side of the head. Mr. N. then ran off, while the man behind the tree fired at him several times.

We also learn, that yesterday a suspicious looking man had been hanging around in the vicinity of the residence of Mr. Samuel Northrop, apparently spying for no good purpose, and when told to leave, refused to do so. At about 7 o'clock, last evening, Mr. Northrop having ordered him off and he still refusing to go, Mr. N. fired a pistol at him, when he ran, calling for help. Mr. N. does not think he hit him. Mr. Robert Hogston, who resides in the same house, peeped the caps of both barrels of a double-barrelled gun at him. Neither Mr. Northrop nor Mr. Hogston were able to identify the person. This occurred in the same neighborhood with the case of Mr. Henry Northrop, above related.

A gentleman mentioned to us this morning the fact of having noticed four suspicious looking and unknown men in close contact last evening in an alley near the wharf.

This evil is getting to be intolerable, and will necessitate the bringing up of every unknown man, so that he may be made to give an account of himself. It is evident that we have among us a gang of robbers and murderers. It is dangerous for any citizen to go out at night, to leave his door unbarred or answer a knock. This is inapprehensible and must be put down. The authorities are determined that it shall be.—*Wilmington Journal.*

YANKEE ELATED.—Distressing as was the rumors from Tennessee which prevailed in this city on Tuesday, we could almost find it in our hearts to wish it had not been so soon corrected. The Yankees in our midst were on the eve of proclaiming themselves, and in one day more we might have had the satisfaction of seeing and knowing by their own acknowledgment our internal enemies.

Putting the Roanoke disaster with our rumored Tennessee discomfiture, they thought the cause of the South desperate, and so great was their joy, that it could scarcely be contained.

We learn that a man went throughout this city on Tuesday morning, trying to sell sixty thousand dollars worth of dry goods, still in Philadelphia, to be delivered in Richmond in ten days. Another is said to have gone up to a gentleman in the Second, Market Tuesday morning, and slapping him on the back said, "Ah, ah! what do you think now? I thought you said we could not subjugate you!"

We have no doubt many similar instances occurred which have not reached our ears.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE FASHION.—Yesterday was a day of gloom in every respect. The weather was disagreeable in the extreme, the rain pouring nearly all day, the clouds hanging low and heavy, and the sunlight entirely shut out. All this tallied with men's feelings. The sad news of our reverses cast a gloom over every face, and nothing else was talked of—with one exception perhaps, the river. The Savannah swept oceanward a turbid and mighty stream, threatening to submerge the town. The bridge was visited by our citizens often through the day to see what the gauge indicated. At half-past 5 o'clock, p. m., it had reached the height of 37 feet 8 inches, and was rising at the rate of 6 inches an hour.

In Hamburg we noticed the water had reached within a few feet of the warehouse floors, on which a large quantity of cotton was stored. The low-land in the rear of the town, at the foot of Shaler's hill, was also covered with water. At the rate the river rises at the night, (Feb. 20, 1862)

it will be "over the banks" and into Broad street before morning, as there is no prospect of an abatement of the rain.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

CONSPIRACIES.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

1. Why is a cat with a cold like a cold and stormy day in winter?
2. Why is the tail of a dog like a new-born infant?
3. Why is a pig with a curled tail like the Ghost in Hamlet?
4. Why cannot a man marry the first cousin of his wife?

Do You Give It Up?

Come up with Your Money!
Rich man, to you we say come up with your money. Talk not of hundreds, your thousands must come. Not one dollar of all you claim to have until your country secures her independence. You need not stand back, and hope to escape this fiery ordeal. It is for you and your property that tens of thousands of poor men are now fighting. The time has come when you must open your purse, and give a part of its contents to secure the balance. Not a few dollars but thousands of dollars. If we are conquered by the Yankees, you will be poor as the poorest. Now, then, come to the rescue! These are plain words. But this is no time to use idle language. The rich men of Bibb are doing their duty. What are the rich men of Baldwin doing? Nothing! Wake up from your slumber, before the burning raft shall roll upon your unconscious heads.—*Millersville Union.*

Arrest of an Episcopal Clergyman in the Pulpit.

Washington, February 10.—Some little excitement was created in Alexandria yesterday by the arrest of an Episcopal clergyman named Stewart, in the pulpit. During the service as he was usual with this reverend gentleman, he omitted that portion of the service wherein he is called upon to "Bless Thy servant, the President of the United States and all others in authority." An army officer, with a detective, was present for the purpose of enforcing the ritual or arresting the clergyman. The detective requested him to give the service entire. The reverend gentleman declined to do so, whereupon the officer, assisted by some members of the Eight Illinois Cavalry, proceeded to the altar and arrested him. The affair created quite a sensation in the Church. It is reported that the reverend gentleman is now in prison here.

NORTH CAROLINA POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th installments of stock on the above of Stock in the North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company, is due and payable on Wednesday, the 5th of March next, at the Branch Bank of North Carolina.

S. W. DAVIS, President.

Charlotte, Feb. 22, 1862—54

100,000 BOUNTY.

"MECKLENBURG HORNETS"

I propose to re-organise this time-honored Company, and wish to do so as soon as possible, in order to get into the Old 8th Regiment now in the process of re-organization at Raleigh. This Regiment will receive the "Bald Eagle" Flag. All who join me will receive the above bounty when mustered into service.

Apply to JNO. Y. BRYCE.

THE NECESSITY IS PLAIN.

I WANT recruits enough to make my ARTILLERY COMPANY up to the maximum number, all that want to go in to service immediately, will hand me their names. All the bounty that is allowed by the State and Congress will be paid. All who join me will receive the above bounty when mustered into service.

Apply to T. H. BREM, Capt.

Com'd. Co. C. 10th Reg't. N. C. S. T.

Feb 20 '62-bf

For the War.

I am authorized to receive and muster into Service a Battalion of Infantry, FOR DUTY IN THE FIELD.

Officers who are raising Companies are invited to communicate with me here. I am prepared to receive men singly or by squads, or Companies. Subsistence, clothing and comfortable quarters will be furnished, and bounty money paid at the time of joining. Officers raising companies for this Battalion will save themselves much expense by sending their men here as fast as they are enlisted. They will not be required to perform guard duty at this post but will be drilled daily. At least five Companies are wanted.

Major, C. S. A.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 20, 1862—104

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.

I have on hand a lot of OIL CLOTH COATS; also, Oil Cloth by the yard, which I will sell at reasonable prices. Call at the store of Messrs. HILKER & KUCAS, next door to ELIAS & COHNS Grocery Store.

F. W. AHRENS.

Feb 19, 1862—dime2m

MILITARY ORDER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Raleigh, February 13th, 1862.

FIVE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS for the war are wanted to make up North Carolina's Quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of Confederate States will be paid by the State and fifty dollars per man by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible, and Companies at present organizing will report to this Office with as little delay as possible. They will be received by Companies or individuals, and when a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five men; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty, and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Companies.

By order of the Governor,

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

All the papers in the State copy four times.

Feb 17, 1862—4

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Mr. Ensign.—In the face of the troubles that environ our beloved State, now that the enemy has invaded our borders, I wish to raise a company of gentlemen of arms for the War. Who among the many that are listening of the misfortune that surround us, will come forward to join? Skulks and land pirates I do not expect to volunteer—but the true patriot, whether he is high or low, rich or poor, will cheerfully respond, now that a necessity appeals, I have no doubt.

I don't want to be Captain, or hold any office in said Company, but I want you fellow citizens, to come forward and wipe out the taint that North Carolina is a "strip of land between two States." I am ready, and can be found at the store of Mr. Moody opposite the Court House from day to day until the Company is raised.

H. M. FAIRCHILD.

Feb 12.

A STRAY HORSE.

A small IRON-GRAY HORSE has been taken up and left at our Stables. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

BROWN & WADSWORTH.

Feb 17, 1862—39

Wanted.

30 good strong NEGRO MEN for chopping Jan 1 '62-dt

CONFEDERATE UNIFORMS.

Just received a superior quality of Gold Lace for ornamenting sleeves and Confederate caps. For sale at KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Feb. 15, 1862—41

SWORD, SASH AND BELT.

A handsome Silver Case Sword, for Captain or Commissioned Officers, with a red Silk Sash and Belt. For sale at KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Feb. 15, 1862—41

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

Just received a lot of Bagging. For sale low at KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Feb. 15, 1862—41

ROPE FOR SALE.

A large quantity of the best quality ROPE from one and a half to four inches in diameter. The ROPE has been used some but it is in good condition. For particulars apply at Bulletin office, or to RICHARD ALLEN.

Feb. 10-2.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us by book account will please call and settle the same, as our books must be closed. One of us may always be found at the office of Dr. G. W. Caldwell.

C. & J. W. CALDWELL.

Feb 7-4

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

We have a steam SAW MILL of four horse power in good order and nearly new, with all the fixtures for two circular saws, which we will sell low with or without the building.

J. MYERS & SON.

Feb. 6-2—1m Washington, N. C.

HARNESSES AND SHOEMAKERS.

Cand find work at good prices by calling on M. E. TAYLOR.

Feb 6-2-61.

JUST RECEIVED.

A supply of extra fine MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS have just been received and for sale by J. S. PHILLIPS

dec 12, '61-dt

Stop the Thief.

TAKEN from my Livery Stable in Raleigh, a horse, named "Scratches," said horse has the "scratches" in the left hind foot, very bad, so much so that he is lame; and he is spotted in one of his hind legs, which is not recollected. The man is a small, thin man, with fair skin and black hair, rather long. He had a black suit of clothes, well worn, and looked as if he had been a fireman or engineer on the Railroad, as his clothes were black and greasy. I will give fifty dollars reward for the information enabling me to recover my horse and buggy.

JAS. M. HARRIS.

Feb 5-6-2m

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Cotton and All Kinds of Produce, TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Orders attended to with dispatch.

April 6-4

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

E. H. HUTCHISON & CO.

RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Hair Dressing, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Pure Liqueurs, Cordon Rouge and Garden Seeds, &c., &c. Having opened our books, we intend to sell hereafter for cash.

May 6, 1861-4

INK MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of a beautiful BLACK WRITING INK. It is made from an English recipe, and is remarkable for its brilliancy of color and freedom from all sediment or dross.

Orders from dealers will be filled with promptness, and at moderate prices as they have been purchased from Northern manufacturers.

Orders solicited, and samples sent wherever requested. Address W. B. JOHNSTON, Columbia, S. C.

Jan 30-4

Removal.

THE subscriber has to inform the public that he has removed his Shop to No. 4 GRANT ST. W. where he is prepared with a full stock of GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

To supply all who may favor him with a suit. Having secured the services of one of the best Cutters in the South, he feels confident that he can please the most fastidious.

Oct 4-2

Charlotte Foundry.

Having purchased from J. A. Fox the above establishment, the undersigned here begs leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now ready to fill every order for casting Steam Engines, Cylinders and Tobacco Presses, and every description of Machinery. All kinds of Castings in Iron, Brass and other metals made at short notice and reduced prices. Particular attention given to the making and repairing of Pumping Machines, Horse Power, Cotton Gins, Mill Works and Agricultural Work of all kinds. Blacksmithing, Job Work, and Horse-shoeing done with dispatch. Old Iron, Brass and Copper Castings bought at the Foundry or taken in exchange for job work. All kinds of Wood Turning done at short notice.

JOHN M. ROWE.

Stoves, Hoop Poles and Cord WOOD.

WANTED at the Charlotte Foundry, Jan 20, 1862.

COFFEES, COFFEES.

750 Bags Choice Java Coffee, cargo of achr. from

Nympha 5 bags Coffee.

Elmoredo, 50 "